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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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826 7590 03/20/2008 ALSTON & BIRD LLP BANK OF AMERICA PLAZA 101 SOUTH TRYON STREET, SUITE 4000 CHARLOTTE, NC 28280-4000			EXAMINER HWANG, JOON H	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary**Application No.**

10/715,093

Applicant(s)

METSATAHTI ET AL.

Examiner

JOON H. HWANG

Art Unit

2166

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 December 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,6-12,16-23,26-41,43-50,52-59 and 61 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,6-12,16-23,26-41,43-50,52-59 and 61 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-894P)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 3/3/08
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. The applicants amended claims 1, 11, 21, 30, and 32, canceled claims 42, 51, and 60, and added new claim 61 in the amendment filed on 12/12/07.

The claims 1-2, 6-12, 16-23, and 26-41, 43-50, 52-59, and 61 are pending.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments filed on 12/12/07 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

A. The applicants argue that Lauris does not teach "instructions for adding frames to items of information based on metadata associated with the item of information."

The examiner respectfully traverses.

According to the wikipedia.org web site, which the web site the applicants provided for the basis of the argument, "In the context of an information system, where the data is the content of the computer files, metadata about an individual data item would typically include the name of the field and its length. Metadata about a collection of data items, a computer file, might typically include the name of the file, the type of file and the name of the data administrator".

The nodes/clusters in Lauris correspond to the file in the wikipedia web site. The operational status in Lauris corresponds to the name of the file or the type of the file in the wikipedia web site. Thus, the data regarding operational status of the nodes/clusters discussed in Lauris are metadata.

Therefore, Lauris teaches displaying a frame around the at least one item of information based on metadata associated with the item of information (i.e., a colored border around an object for a visual indicator, sections 8, 12, and 23).

The applicants' argument is not persuasive.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-2 and 6-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rothmuller et al. (U.S. Publication No. 2003/0033296) in view of Lauris (U.S. Publication No. 2003/0095143).

With respect to claim 1, Rothmuller teaches first instructions for generating a media view that provides access to digital media files and associates digital media files with a period of time (i.e., image area 100 in fig. 1 and digital media files with timestamps, sections 18 and 27). Rothmuller teaches second instructions for generating an information identifier that is associated with at least one item of information including at least one of a digital media file, a calendared event and a period of time, wherein the information identifier enhances identification of items of information (i.e., generating metadata tag icons associated with the media files, sections 4-6 and 18-19). Rothmuller does not explicitly disclose displaying a frame around the at least

one item of information. However, Lauris teaches displaying a frame around the at least one item of information based on metadata associated with the item of information (i.e., a colored border around an object for a visual indicator, sections 8, 12, and 23) in order to provide a look and feel of a graphical status display (sections 8 and 12). Therefore, based on Rothmuller in view of Lauris, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teaching of Lauris to the system of Rothmuller in order to provide a look and feel of a graphical status display.

With respect to claim 2, Rothmuller teaches instructions for including the information identifier in metadata associated with the respective item of information (i.e., metadata tag icons associated with the media files, sections 4-6 and 18-19).

With respect to claim 6, Rothmuller teaches third instructions for generating a calendar view that represents time in calendar format and associates events with respective time periods (section 21 and fig. 4).

With respect to claim 7, Rothmuller teaches an information identifier associated with a calendar event that is displayed in the calendar view (section 21 and fig. 4).

With respect to claim 8, Rothmuller teaches third instructions for generating a time bar that divides time into segments having a size that depends upon the digital media files in the media view associated with the respective segment of time (i.e., a timeline divided time into segments having a bar graph size that is based on a total number of digital media files, section 31 and fig. 3).

With respect to claim 9, Rothmuller teaches an information identifier associated with a period of time that is displayed in the time bar (sections 8, 27, and 31, and fig. 3).

With respect to claim 10, Rothmuller teaches an information identifier associated with a digital media file that is displayed in the media view (sections 4-6 and 18-19, and fig. 1).

5. Claims 11-12, 16-23, 26-29, 31, 33, 43-47, 50, 52-56, 59, and 61 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rothmuller et al. (U.S. Publication No. 2003/0033296) in view of Samra et al. (U.S. Publication No. 2002/0113803), and further in view of Lauris (U.S. Publication No. 2003/0095143).

With respect to claim 11, Rothmuller teaches first instructions for generating a media view that provides access to digital media files and associates digital media files with a period of time (i.e., image area 100 in fig. 1 and digital media files with timestamps, sections 18 and 27). Rothmuller teaches second instructions for generating an information identifier that is associated with at least one item of information including at least one of a digital media file, a calendared event and a period of time, wherein the information identifier enhances identification of the at least one item of information (i.e., generating metadata tag icons associated with the media files, sections 4-6 and 18-19). Rothmuller teaches the second instructions for generating an information identifier further includes: instructions for providing for a text note to be associated with a respective item of information and to be included in metadata associated with the respective item of information (i.e., entering textual information as

metadata of an object, sections 5-6 and 18-19 and figs. 1-2); and instruction for graphically altering a representation of the respective item of information in a manner visually distinct from the associated text note (i.e., graphical representation of a media object combined with a graphical representation of a tag element, sections 5 and 39-40 and fig. 6). Samra also further teaches instructions for providing for a text note to be associated with a respective item of information and to be included in metadata associated with the respective item of information (i.e., a dialogue box is appeared to allow the user to type a text message to be associated with a selected object, sections 40 and 13-14); and instruction for graphically altering a representation of the respective item of information in a manner visually distinct from the associated text note (i.e., when a text message is completed, the annotated object is marked visually with an annotation marker, sections 40, 35, and 44 and figs. 1C-1D) in order to provide convenient, easily identified, information to a user without unduly cluttering the display (section 31).

Therefore, based on Rothmuller in view of Samra, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teaching of Samra to the system of Rothmuller in order to provide convenient, easily identified, information to a user without unduly cluttering the display. Rothmuller and Samra do not explicitly disclose the graphically altering including visually annotating items of information by adding frames around a representation of the item of information.

However, Lauris teaches visually annotating items of information by adding frames around a representation of the item of information based on metadata associated with the item of information (i.e., a colored border around an object for a visual indicator,

sections 8, 12, and 23) in order to provide a look and feel of a graphical status display (sections 8 and 12). Therefore, based on Rothmuller in view of Samra, and further in view of Lauris, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teaching of Lauris to the system of Rothmuller in order to provide a look and feel of a graphical status display.

With respect to claim 12, Rothmuller teaches instructions for including the information identifier in metadata associated with the respective item of information (i.e., metadata tag icons associated with the media files, sections 4-6 and 18-19).

With respect to claim 16, Rothmuller teaches third instructions for generating a calendar view that represents time in calendar format and associates events with respective time periods (section 21 and fig. 4).

With respect to claim 17, Rothmuller teaches an information identifier associated with a calendar event that is displayed in the calendar view (section 21 and fig. 4).

With respect to claim 18, Rothmuller teaches third instructions for generating a time bar that divides time into segments having a size that depends upon the digital media files in the media view associated with the respective segment of time (i.e., a timeline divided time into segments having a bar graph size that is based on a total number of digital media files, section 31 and fig. 3).

With respect to claim 19, Rothmuller teaches an information identifier associated with a period of time that is displayed in the time bar (sections 8, 27, and 31, and fig. 3).

With respect to claim 20, Rothmuller teaches an information identifier associated with a digital media file that is displayed in the media view (sections 4-6 and 18-19, and fig. 1).

With respect to claim 21, Rothmuller teaches selecting an information identifier option (i.e., tag keeper 300-350 in fig. 1). Rothmuller teaches selecting an item of information, including at least one of a media file, calendared event or time period to associate with the selected information identifier option (i.e., selecting a digital file in fig. 1). Rothmuller teaches creating information identifier data for the selected item of information and storing the information identifier data with item of information metadata (i.e., dragging and dropping, sections 4-5 and 18-19). Rothmuller teaches creating a text message for the selected item of information (i.e., entering textual information as metadata of an object, sections 5-6 and 18-19 and figs. 1-2). Rothmuller teaches graphically altering a representation of the selected item of information in a manner visually distinct from the text message (i.e., a graphical representation of a media object combined with a graphical representation of a tag element, sections 5 and 39-40 and fig. 6). Samra also further teaches creating a text message for the selected item of information (i.e., a dialogue box is appeared to allow the user to type a text message to be associated with a selected object, sections 40 and 13-14); and graphically altering a representation of the selected item of information in a manner visually distinct from the text message (i.e., when a text message is completed, the annotated object is marked visually with an annotation marker, sections 40, 35, and 44 and figs. 1C-1D) in order to provide convenient, easily identified, information to a user without unduly cluttering the

display (section 31). Therefore, based on Rothmuller in view of Samra, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teaching of Samra to the system of Rothmuller in order to provide convenient, easily identified, information to a user without unduly cluttering the display. Rothmuller and Samra do not explicitly disclose the graphically altering including visually annotating items of information by adding frames around a representation of the item of information. However, Lauris teaches visually annotating items of information by adding frames around a representation of the item of information based on metadata associated with the item of information (i.e., a colored border around an object for a visual indicator, sections 8, 12, and 23) in order to provide a look and feel of a graphical status display (sections 8 and 12). Therefore, based on Rothmuller in view of Samra, and further in view of Lauris, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teaching of Lauris to the system of Rothmuller in order to provide a look and feel of a graphical status display.

With respect to claim 22, Rothmuller teaches identifying, visually, the item of information as associated with an information identifier (fig. 6).

With respect to claim 23, Rothmuller teaches selecting an information identifier option from a group consisting of bookmark identifier and annotation identifier (i.e., textual metadata and optionally a graphical metadata, section 5).

With respect to claim 26, Rothmuller teaches creating a graphical enhancement for the selected item of information (sections 39-40 and 5).

With respect to claim 27, Rothmuller teaches identifying the item of information with a bookmark identifier to indicate that the item of information has an associated text note (sections 4-6 and 18-19, fig. 2, fig. 4, and fig. 6).

With respect to claim 28, Rothmuller teaches identifying the item of information with an annotation identifier that indicates a graphical enhancement for the visual representation of the item in a view of the media diary (sections 4-6, 18-19, and 39-40, fig. 2, fig. 4, and fig. 6).

With respect to claim 29, Samra also teaches at least one of altering the size, color, or border of the representation of the selected item of information (i.e., a visual annotation in different colors, shapes, and animations, sections 35-37, 39-44, and 31 and fig. 1) in order to provide convenient, easily identified, information to a user without unduly cluttering the display. Therefore, the limitations of claim 29 are rejected in the analysis of claim 21 above, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

With respect to claim 31, Samra also teaches at least one of altering the size, color, or border of the representation of the selected item of information (i.e., a visual annotation in different colors, shapes, and animations, sections 35-37, 39-44, and 31 and fig. 1) in order to provide convenient, easily identified, information to a user without unduly cluttering the display. Therefore, the limitations of claim 31 are rejected in the analysis of claim 11 above, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

With respect to claim 33, Rothmuller teaches displaying a window, after the information identifier is associated with the item of information, in order to allow a user to input the text note to be associated with the item of information (i.e., providing a

window to a user after a metadata tag icon is associated with a media object and allowing a user to edit metadata and/or photo notes, section 24 on page 2 and fig. 2).

With respect to claim 43, Samra teaches a visual annotation marker of an object being associated with the text note (i.e., when a text message is completed, the annotated object is marked visually with an annotation marker, sections 40, 35-36, and 44 and figs. 1C-1D). Therefore, the limitations of claim 43 are rejected in the analysis of claim 11 above, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

With respect to claim 44, Lauris further teaches instructions for respectively displaying different types of frames around multiple items of information, the different types of frames being associated with different metadata (section 23). Therefore, the limitations of claim 44 are rejected in the analysis of claim 43 above, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

With respect to claim 45, Rothmuller teaches instructions for selecting one or more tags of the different types of tags from a list of tag types (i.e., items 300, 310, 320, and 350 in fig. 1 and section 5). Therefore, the limitations of claim 45 are rejected in the analysis of claim 44 above, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

With respect to claim 46, Rothmuller teaches instructions for displaying the list of tag types (i.e., items 300, 310, 320, and 350 in fig. 1 and section 5). Samra further teaches an information identifier option key is associated with a selected item of information (i.e., indicating the object to be annotated by selecting, sections 39-40). Therefore, the limitations of claim 46 are rejected in the analysis of claim 45 above, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

With respect to claim 47, Samra further teaches instructions for displaying a pop-up window for entering a text note to be associated with the selected item of information when the information identifier option key is associated with the selected item of information (i.e., a dialogue box is appeared to allow the user to type a text message to be associated with a selected object, sections 40 and 13-14). Therefore, the limitations of claim 47 are rejected in the analysis of claim 46 above, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

With respect to claim 50, Samra teaches instructions for displaying the framed items of information near the top of the media view (i.e., display priority, section 53) in order to provide convenient, easily identified, information to a user without unduly cluttering the display (section 31). Therefore, the limitations of claim 50 are rejected in the analysis of claim 11 above, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

With respect to claim 52, Samra teaches a visual annotation marker of an object being associated with the text note (i.e., when a text message is completed, the annotated object is marked visually with an annotation marker, sections 40, 35-36, and 44 and figs. 1C-1D). Therefore, the limitations of claim 52 are rejected in the analysis of claim 21 above, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

With respect to claim 53, Lauris further teaches respectively displaying different types of frames around multiple items of information, the different types of frames being associated with different metadata (section 23). Therefore, the limitations of claim 53 are rejected in the analysis of claim 52 above, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

With respect to claim 54, Rothmuller teaches selecting one or more tags of the different types of tags from a list of tag types (i.e., items 300, 310, 320, and 350 in fig. 1 and section 5). Therefore, the limitations of claim 54 are rejected in the analysis of claim 53 above, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

With respect to claim 55, Rothmuller teaches displaying the list of tag types (i.e., items 300, 310, 320, and 350 in fig. 1 and section 5). Samra further teaches an information identifier option key is associated with a selected item of information (i.e., indicating the object to be annotated by selecting, sections 39-40). Therefore, the limitations of claim 55 are rejected in the analysis of claim 54 above, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

With respect to claim 56, Samra further teaches displaying a pop-up window for entering a text note to be associated with the selected item of information when the information identifier option key is associated with the selected item of information (i.e., a dialogue box is appeared to allow the user to type a text message to be associated with a selected object, sections 40 and 13-14). Therefore, the limitations of claim 56 are rejected in the analysis of claim 55 above, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

With respect to claim 59, Samra teaches displaying the framed items of information near the top of the media view (i.e., display priority, section 53) in order to provide convenient, easily identified, information to a user without unduly cluttering the display (section 31). Therefore, the limitations of claim 59 are rejected in the analysis of claim 21 above, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

With respect to claim 61, Rothmuller teaches a display in communication with the processing unit that presents a combined view of the media view and the media file identifier (fig. 1 and fig. 2).

6. Claims 30, 32, 34-38, and 41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rothmuller et al. (U.S. Publication No. 2003/0033296) in view of Lauris (U.S. Publication No. 2003/0095143), and further in view of Samra et al. (U.S. Publication No. 2002/0113803).

With respect to claim 30, Rothmuller discloses the claimed subject matter as discussed above except instructions for altering a size, color, or border of the information identifier associated with the at least one item of information. However, Lauris teaches instructions for altering a size, color, or border of the information identifier associated with the at least one item of information (i.e., altering a color, sections 23 and 12) in order to provide a look and feel of a graphical status display (sections 8 and 12). Therefore, based on Rothmuller in view of Lauris, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teaching of Lauris to the system of Rothmuller in order to provide a look and feel of a graphical status display. Samra also teaches instruction for graphically altering a representation of the respective item of information in a manner visually distinct from the associated text note (i.e., when a text message is completed, the annotated object is marked visually with an annotation marker, sections 40, 35, and 44 and figs. 1C-1D) in order to provide convenient, easily identified, information to a user

without unduly cluttering the display (section 31). Samra teaches the altering includes at least one of altering the size, color, or border of the representation of the selected item of information (i.e., a visual annotation in different colors, shapes, and animations, sections 31, 35-37, and 39-44 and fig. 1). Therefore, based on Rothmuller in view of Lauris, and further in view of Samra, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teaching of Samra to the system of Rothmuller in order to provide convenient, easily identified, information to a user without unduly cluttering the display.

With respect to claim 32, Rothmuller teaches displaying a window, after the information identifier is associated with the respective item of information, in order to allow a user to input the text note to be associated with the respective item of information (i.e., providing a window to a user after a metadata tag icon is associated with a media object and allowing a user to edit metadata and/or photo notes, section 24 and fig. 2).

With respect to claim 34, Rothmuller teaches instructions for providing for a text note to be associated with a respective item of information and to be included in metadata associated with the respective item of information (i.e., entering textual information as metadata of an object, sections 5-6 and 18-19 and figs. 1-2). Lauris teaches a frame around the at least one item of information (i.e., a colored border around an object for a visual indicator, sections 8, 12, and 23) in order to provide a look and feel of a graphical status display (sections 8 and 12). Rothmuller and Lauris do not explicitly disclose frame around the at least one item of information being associated

with the text note. However, Samra teaches a visual annotation marker of an object being associated with the text note (i.e., when a text message is completed, the annotated object is marked visually with an annotation marker, sections 40, 35-36, and 44 and figs. 1C-1D) in order to provide convenient, easily identified, information to a user without unduly cluttering the display (section 31). Therefore, based on Rothmuller in view of Lauris, and further in view of Samra, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teaching of Samra to the system of Rothmuller in order to provide convenient, easily identified, information to a user without unduly cluttering the display.

With respect to claim 35, Lauris teaches instructions for respectively displaying different types of frames around multiple items of information, the different types of frames being associated with different metadata (section 23). Therefore, the limitations of claim 35 are rejected in the analysis of claim 34 above, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

With respect to claim 36, Rothmuller teaches instructions for selecting one or more tags of the different types of tags from a list of tag types (i.e., items 300, 310, 320, and 350 in fig. 1 and section 5). Therefore, the limitations of claim 36 are rejected in the analysis of claim 35 above, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

With respect to claim 37, Rothmuller teaches instructions for displaying the list of tag types (i.e., items 300, 310, 320, and 350 in fig. 1 and section 5). Samra further teaches an information identifier option key is associated with a selected item of information (i.e., indicating the object to be annotated by selecting, sections 39-40).

Therefore, the limitations of claim 37 are rejected in the analysis of claim 36 above, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

With respect to claim 38, Samra further teaches instructions for displaying a pop-up window for entering a text note to be associated with the selected item of information when the information identifier option key is associated with the selected item of information (i.e., a dialogue box is appeared to allow the user to type a text message to be associated with a selected object, sections 40 and 13-14). Therefore, the limitations of claim 38 are rejected in the analysis of claim 37 above, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

With respect to claim 41, Rothmuller and Lauris disclose the claimed subject matter as discussed above except instructions for displaying the framed items of information near the top of the media view. However, Samra teaches instructions for displaying the framed items of information near the top of the media view (i.e., display priority, section 53) in order to provide convenient, easily identified, information to a user without unduly cluttering the display (section 31). Therefore, based on Rothmuller in view of Lauris, and further in view of Samra, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teaching of Samra to the system of Rothmuller in order to provide convenient, easily identified, information to a user without unduly cluttering the display.

7. Claims 39-40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rothmuller et al. (U.S. Publication No. 2003/0033296) in view of Lauris (U.S.

Publication No. 2003/0095143) and Samra et al. (U.S. Publication No. 2002/0113803), and further in view of Smith et al. (U.S. Publication No. 2002/0147744).

With respect to claim 39, Rothmuller, Lauris, and Samra disclose the claimed subject matter as discussed above. Samra teaches a pop-up window for an inputting and outputting interface (sections 36 and 40). Rothmuller, Lauris, and Samra do not explicitly disclose instructions for adding the text note entered into the pop-up window to a selectable list of text notes. However, Smith teaches instructions for adding the text note entered into a window to a selectable list of text notes (sections 35 and fig. 5) in order to allow the user to recall previous text entries (section 23). Therefore, based on Rothmuller in view of Lauris and Samra, and further in view of Smith, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teaching of Smith to the system of Rothmuller in order to allow the user to recall previous text entries.

With respect to claim 40, Rothmuller teaches instructions for searching the items of information by frame type and/or text note (i.e., searched by textual information, section 6). Therefore, the limitations of claim 40 are rejected in the analysis of claim 39 above, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

8. Claims 48-49 and 57-58 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rothmuller et al. (U.S. Publication No. 2003/0033296) in view of Samra et al. (U.S. Publication No. 2002/0113803) and Lauris (U.S. Publication No. 2003/0095143), and further in view of Smith et al. (U.S. Publication No. 2002/0147744).

With respect to claim 48, Rothmuller, Samra, and Lauris disclose the claimed subject matter as discussed above. Samra teaches a pop-up window for an inputting and outputting interface (sections 36 and 40). Rothmuller, Samra, and Lauris do not explicitly disclose instructions for adding the text note entered into the pop-up window to a selectable list of text notes. However, Smith teaches instructions for adding the text note entered into a window to a selectable list of text notes (sections 35 and fig. 5) in order to allow the user to recall previous text entries (section 23). Therefore, based on Rothmuller in view of Samra and Lauris, and further in view of Smith, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teaching of Smith to the system of Rothmuller in order to allow the user to recall previous text entries.

With respect to claim 49, Rothmuller teaches instructions for searching the items of information by frame type and/or text note (i.e., searched by textual information, section 6). Therefore, the limitations of claim 49 are rejected in the analysis of claim 48 above, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

With respect to claim 57, Rothmuller, Samra, and Lauris disclose the claimed subject matter as discussed above. Samra teaches a pop-up window for an inputting and outputting interface (sections 36 and 40). Rothmuller, Samra, and Lauris do not explicitly disclose adding the text note entered into the pop-up window to a selectable list of text notes. However, Smith teaches adding the text note entered into a window to a selectable list of text notes (sections 35 and fig. 5) in order to allow the user to recall previous text entries (section 23). Therefore, based on Rothmuller in view of Samra

and Lauris, and further in view of Smith, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teaching of Smith to the system of Rothmuller in order to allow the user to recall previous text entries.

With respect to claim 58, Rothmuller teaches searching the items of information by frame type and/or text note (i.e., searched by textual information, section 6). Therefore, the limitations of claim 58 are rejected in the analysis of claim 57 above, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

Conclusion

9. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

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10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to JOON H. HWANG whose telephone number is (571)272-4036. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:30-6:00(M~F).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Hosain T. Alam can be reached on 571-272-3978. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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3/12/08
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